Henry Buckley Esq

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

HENRY EISENBISE, Editor & Publisher. LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, JAN. 25, 1843. Vol. I.—No. 8

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

By the former Editor of the Saturday Evening Post and Saturday Courier.

Comprising the fruits of twenty years experience in the Newspaper business; the aid of the most distinguished newspaper writers of the day; a valuable Foreign Correspondence; with troops of Literary friends. and the determination to publish a newspaper for all classes. which

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A family Newspaper, neutral in politics—opposed to quackery, and devoted to the useful Arts, Education, Morals, Health and Amusement.

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Life on the Ocean.—Furnishing narratives of ling adventures at sea, showing the courage an roism of the bold mariner as

He springs from his hammock and flies to the deck
Where am ement confronts him with images dire,
Wild winds and mad waves drive the vessel a wreck
The masts fly in splinters—the shrouds are on fire

Foreign and Domestic News, Congressional Procee dings and a general view of all matters of interest o importance will appear.

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ypography Correspondence.—Arrangements have been Fo reign for securing a regular Foreign Corresponds ence morextensive and complete than has ever enriched thecolumns of an American Newspaper.

Commercial.—The state of business, of stocks, prices of grain flour of all descriptions of country produce, merchandize &c, will be given from actual sales n Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston &c.

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Miss Leslie,	Mr. Arthur,
Mrs. Sigourney,	Mr. Irving,
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Mrs. Hale,	Mr. Morris,
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TO AGENTS.—TERMS, COMMISSIONS, &c.

Any individual who will take the trouble to procure the names of his friends, and remit the funds will be entitled to the ommissions which are at present, and will continue to be until further notice more liberal by far, than have yet been offered by any Newspaper of real character or merit. A commission of 70 cents will for the present, be allowed to agents upon each subscriber.

TERMS.—The Philadelphia Saturday Museum is published every week at $2 per annum. as usual in advance, or 3 at the end of the year.

☞For $20, in current funds, 16 copies of the Newspaper, and 16 copies of the Library, will be forwarded securely packed to any part of the United States. 3 copies for 5. All orders and communications must be addressed free of postage, to

THOS. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Saturday Museum,
No 101 Chestnut street Philadelphia

Notice.

The subscriber desirous of closing his past accounts respectfully requests all persons indebted to him in *any way whatever* to call and settle without delay. The length of time of many outstanding debts renders it absolutely necessary to pursue this course His accounts as sheriff are in a situation to settle without trouble those neglecting this notice after the first day of February 1843. will find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

James Turner.

Decr. 21st. 1842.

New and Cheap Goods!

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of fine blue, blue black, invisible green and mixed broad cloths, heavy plain and diamond beaver cloths, handsome English and French merinees, alpaca cloths, mousline de lains, figured and plain silks, merino, woolen and broche shawls, London & American prints, carpetings, fur and cloth caps, flannels &c. &c. together with a desirable assortment of GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE and HARDWARE all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

I would also give notice to those who keep accounts with me that their bills will generally be rendered half yearly, and will in no instance be permitted to run over a year—Persons who know themselves indebted to me for more than one year will please attend to their accounts at once, as they will save costs by it. Necessity compels me to adopt this course, as no credit is to be had in the cities now only by prompt payment.

L. T. WATSON.

Nov. 15th 1842.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cnes if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arreages are discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year. All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

'God Himself is quick to hear.'

Sister for thy mother gone,
Weeping now all sad and lone;
Brother! from whose noble heart
Sighs of sorrow ne'er depart;
Mourner! from whose weeping eye
Tears flow ever silently,
Let this counsel end thy fear,
'God himself is quick to hear.'

Mourner? to whose troubled breast,
Griefs long pent will give no rest,
Thou whose heart's with anguish wrung,
By the slanderer's venomed tongue;
Thou who findest no relief,
For thy deep and silent grief,
Bow the knee to Christ draw near,
'God himself is quick to hear!'

Orphan! for whose tender years,
No kind mother's holy prayers,
No fond father's watchful care,
Breathed for thee a fervent prayer;
Thou who e'er hath been forlorn,
Since the hour when thou wast born,
Cease thy sorrows and thy fear,
'God himself is quick to hear!'

S. D.

'And behold there came a man named Jairus, and he was a ruler in the Synagogue, and he fell down at Jesus's feet, and besought him that he would come into his house, for he had an only daughter, about twelve years of age, and she lay a dying.' LUKE, viii, 41, 42.

He came, the ruler Jairus came,
Oppress'd with deepest grief,
And at the feet of Jesus fell,
And prayed for kind relief.
His only child, a lovely girl,
Has well nigh spent her breath;
The object of his fondest hopes,
Lies near the gates of death.

But while he plead a servant came,
And told him 'twas too late;
For then the soul of his dear child
Had left its earthly state.
The Son of God then kindly said,
Fear not, but thus believe,
And thy dear child once more thou shalt
Into thy arms receive.

These words of the Incarnate Son,
So gentle, sweet and kind,
Gave comfort to the father's breast,
Gave peace unto his mind.
This God of love and righteousness,
Pursues his crowded way,
And to the mourning chamber come,
Where Jairus daughter lay.

Obedient to his word, he stood,
And bade the maid arise,
When straightway to her breast returned
Her spirit from the skies.
That voice so sweet, which woke the dead
Speaks now to us in love;
It calls us from our sinful ways,
To seek for bliss above.

D. P.

EXTRACTS

FROM A REVIEW OF STEVENS'S TRAVELS IN EGYPT, ARABIA, PETRAEA, AND THE HOLY LAND.

BY GEN. LEWIS CASS.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Stephens says, it was upon the Nile he first thought of visiting Idumea, and that his attention was directed to the comments of Mr. Keith, in his "Evidence of the Truth of the Christian religion. derived from the Prophecies," upon the denunciations against that region, and upon their literal accomplishment. As has happened to many other worthy men, the sin of our author came from his knowledge. Had not the learned commentator told him he could not enter Edom, it is not probable he would have made the attempt; and he would then have lost the most interesting part of his journey and his readers the most interesting part of his book. But we shall let him speak for himself.

"The English friends with whom I had dined at Thebes, first suggested to me this route, referring me to Keith on the Prophecies, in which, after showing with great clearness and force the fulfilment of prophecy after prophecy, as illustrated by the writings and reports of travellers, the learned divine enlarges upon the prophecy of Isaiah against the land of Idumea, 'None shall pass through the forever and ever;' and proves by abundant references to the works of modern travellers, that, though several have crossed its borders, none have ever passed through it. Buckhardt, he says, made the nearest approach to this achievement: by reference to the geographical boundaries, he maintains, that Buckhardt did not pass through the land of Edom; and so strenuously does the learned divine insist upon the fulfilment of the prophecy to its utmost extent, as to contend that, if Buckhardt did pass through the land of Edom, he died in consequence of the hardships he suffered upon the journey."

In a note to the subsequent page, Mr. Stephens refers to a confirmation of the same views by Mr Keith, who say, that

"Sir Frederick Henneker, in his notes dated from Mount Sinai, states, that Steetzen, in a paper posted against the wall, notifies his having penetrated the country in a direct line, between the Dead Sea and Mount Sinai (through Idumea)—*a route never before accomplished.*' In a note to the same edition, the learned divine says, 'Not even the cases of two individuals, Buckhart and Seetzen, can be stated as at all opposed to the literal interpretations of the prophecies. Seetzen did indeed pass through Idumea, and Buckhardt traversed a considerable part of it; but the former met his death not long after the completion of his journey through Idumea, (he died at Akaba, supposed to have been poisoned.) the latter never recovered from the effects of the hardships and privations which suffered there, and, without even commencing exclusive design he had in view viz: to explore the interior of Africa, to which his journeyings in Asia were merely intended as preparatory, he died at Cairo. Neither of them lived to return to Europe. I will cut off from Mount Seir him that passeth out and him that returneth. I did not learned to regard the words of the inspired penman with an interest I never felt before and evidence I already had of the sure fulfilment of their predictions; I should have considered it daring and impious to place myself in the way of a still impending curse. But I did not go so far as the learned commentator; and to me the words of the prophet seemed sufficiently verified, in the total breaking up of the route, then travelled as the great highway from Jerusalem to the Red Sea and India, and the general and probably eternal desolation that reigns in Edom.

The exposition given by Mr Stephens of this prophecy will no doubt appear to our readers to be the true one. But he seems to have had occasional misgivings, between the literal and the rational construction of the prophetic passages, recorded against Edom, apparently fluctuating between the honor of a first discoverer and the danger of martyrdom. 'Meantime,' he says, 'so nervous and desponding had I become, that the words of the prophet, in regard to the land Idumea, 'None shall pass through it forever and ever,' struck upon my heart like a funeral knell,' and he almost looked upon himself as rash and impious, in undertaking what may be considered a defiance of the prophetic denunciations, inspired by God himself. And, after the journey was accomplished, he remarks, 'Having regard to what I have already said, in reference to the interpretation of the prophecy. 'None shall pass through forever and ever,' I can only say, I have passed through the land of Edom.' The fact is not to be doubted; and it is equally true of thousands, who have pursued this route, since the accomplishment of the denunciations, and before Mr. Stephens traversed it. We feel disposed to shrive the penitent, without subjecting him to a heavy penance.

And if he will follow us in a few observations, we trust the concience of the Christian may be relieved, while the traveller may yet applaud himself for his enterprise, without apprehension lest a future commentator may arise, and, in his zeal for literal interpretation, trace some outward calamity (which Providence avert from the author) to this passage through Edom; as Mr. Keith has traced the deaths of the enterprising Seitzen and Burckhardt to the same undertaking.

It would appear from the remarks of Mr. Stephens, that Keith contends for the most literal accomplishment of these prophecies. Nothing can be more injudicious. We recommend to the expositor an observation of Bishop Watson upon the subject, in his 'Apology for the Bible.' Paine, as well as other irreligious writers before him, had contended for their literal interpretation, and had impeached the authenticity of one of the prophecies relating to Egypt, because its strict fulfilment was irreconcilable with the tenor of history. To this the English prelate answers, 'And surely you do not expect a literal accomplishment of an hyperbolical expression, denoting great desolation; importing, that the trade of Egypt, which was carried on then, as at present, by caravans, by the foot of man and beast, should be annihilated?'

'There are no portions of the Word of God whose illustration requires a more chastened judgment, than the sublime but mysterious revelations of the declared purpose of the Almighty, concerning events of coming time. The veil of futurity is partially raised, but shadows and darkness' still rests upon the view. It is not for the gratification of an idle curiosity, that the spirit of inspiration was given to chosen ones of old, and that its visions beyond the boundary, which separates the present from the future, have come down to us. The past is the province of experience and history. The present, the sphere of immediate action. But the future is wisely withheld from us, that we may pursue a course without presumption and despondency. But, to the end of affording a living and perpetual evidence of the truth of the great plan of Christian redemption, some leading events in the history of the world were foretold; too darkly indeed to be aided counteracted by any human agency, influenced by these predictions, but with sufficient precision to apply them, after their occurrence, to the promises and threatenings of judgment and mercy. Their application to the past is a legitimate field of Biblical and historical criticism; and wise and learned men have rendered valuable service to the cause of truth by devoting themselves to this department of Scriptural illustration.

But let no Christian resort to the Word of God as the curious heathen resorted to Delphi. When visiting that rocky hill, with the ridges of Parnassus impending over us, and the dark and deep gulf of the Pleistus before us, seeking the cavern whence issued the oracular responses, and where all the learned and powerful of the ancient world came to ascertain their destiny, how wonderfully was impressed upon us the superiority of the Christian dispensation, over the weak and degrading superstition of the Pagan world. But, he who seeks to know the future, let him seek it where he may, is as rash in his attempt, and will as certainly fail in his expectation, as he who in past ages invoked the priestess of Apollo. The history of the church is filled with these rash efforts to penetrate a barrier which no uninspired eye

this remark, to recall to our readers the confidence with which zealous but enthusiastic men have applied the scriptural denunciations against the whore of Babylon to the Church of Rome, and have boldly predicted from time to time, its immediate destruction. Year after year has been fixed for this great consumation, but the banner of St Peter yet waves over the Capitol of the ancient world, and appearances do not indicate that the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope approaches its termination. The Tiara may indeed fall; but when and how, must be left to Him who, in his own good time accomplishes his own wise purposes. We are free to confess, that after having seen and conversed with the Roman pontiff, and heard authentic accounts of the apostolical simplicity of his life and manners, Protestant as we are, we fear the reformed church may find in its bosom worse men than Gregory Sixteenth.

Let Mr. Keith, then, in his interpretation of the prophecies relating to Edom, confine himself to the past. There is enough in that to occupy his learning and ingenuity. And let him apply to them the canons of rational criticism, and not provoke infidelity by injudicious attempts to establish a literal construction equally inconsistent with the early manners of the Eastern nations, and with the object which led to these revelations of the shadows of remote events.

We confess our inability to comprehend the purport of Mr Keith's remarks, or of Mr Stephens comments upon them, so far as relates to the literal accomplishment of the denunciations against Edom. We are told that none shall pass through it, which Mr. Stephens says, 'seemed in a state of literal fulfilment,' 'that no man shall abide there, neither shall a son of man dwell in it,' and that 'man and beast shall be cut off from it.' What mean all this curious research into the routes and success of previous travellers, and the injudicious efforts to connect the deaths of the lamented Seetzen and Burckhardt with their journeyings through Arabia Petraea? Are the native inhabitants, who have dwelt from time immemorial in Idumea, nothing? Are the pilgrims who have traversed it for ages, nothing; Christian pilgrims from Gaza to Sinai, and from Sinai to Gaza, Jewish pilgrims from Jerusalem to Sinai, and Mahomedan pilgrims from various parts of Syria and Palestine to Mecca? Even as late as 1811 and 1812, says Burckhardt, the Barbary pilgrims were permitted by the Wahaby chief to perform their pilgrimage to Mecca, by the way of Maan (near Wady Monsa) and Shobak to Hebron, Jerusalem and Jaffa, on account of the difficulties with Mehemet Ali. This route from the El Ghor to Hebron must have been almost identical with that travelled by our author, who actually fell in with a caravan bound for Gaza.

Do *none, no one, no son of man*, mean nothing but a European traveller, penetrating into those regions for the gratification of a curiosity, laudable indeed, but comparatively insignificant? And do a Christian divine and a Christian traveller talk of a literal accomplishmet of a prophecy thus narrowed

in its construction, and seek the death of two martyrs to science in the penalty prescribed in terms against all who shall pass out of this denounced land and return? We cannot but recommend to the zealous commentator an admirable paper in 'the Spectator,' upon this proneness to human nature to trace the events of this life to particular dispensations of Providence, and to point out the moral bonds which unite them;—with that sly humour, which constitutes the charm of so many of these papers, remarking, that whatever outward event happen to ourselves is a trial, but that whatever happens to another is a judgment. But Mr Keith has not the merit of originality in this suggestion. He is the first, indeed, who has applied it to the peaceful traveller. But more than six hundred years ago, Dion Cassius, the historian of Trajan's expedition into the East, seems to imitate some mysterious connection of this nature. After relating the attempt of the Roman emperor upon the principal city of Edom, and his repulse, he observes that 'not long after this, Trajan began to be sick,' of the disorder which terminated his life.

But the penalty of death is not denounced against him who shall pass through Idumea. The prophecy declares, simply, that none shall pass through it, without limitation and without penalty. But the penalty is, that "he shall be cut off from Mount Seir, who passeth out, and he who returneth." The literal terms would indicate, that the stranger shall not enter; and, if the native inhabitant went out of the country or returned, that he should be subject to the penalty of death.

There is better evidence than the memorandum of Sir Frederick Henniker, of the route pursued by Seetzen Unfortunately the entire journals of that enterprizing traveller never reached Europe, but in the "Monthly Correspondence" of Baron Zach, published at Gotha, some of his letters are given, which contain brief notices of his travels. Burckhardt and Laborde, both say he went round the southern extremity of the Dead Sea; but we could not find any allusion to this part of his route, though indeed, the work being in German, we were compelled to ask the aid of a friend in our in- attained our object.

We found, however, a letter from Seetzen to his brother, dated in the East, March 13th, 1767, in which he says, he left Jerusalem and travelled to Hebron and from that place to a point on the south shore of the Dead Sea, and from there to the Greek convent at the foot of Mount Sinai. He was twenty days on the route, and found the country a waste, of which the mountain range of Seir formed the greater part.

We suppose this is passing through Edom even though to satisfy Mr. Keith. But why he or Mr. Stephens doubts whether Burckhardt passed through that country, we cannot conjecture. Burckhardt, after leaving Wady Mousa, took the road through the desert to Egypt, and passed through the heart of this region, even according to the map of Mr. Stephens. Some new boundary must be sought for Edom, before this route can be excluded from it; a boundary unknown by any geographer, ancient and modern; and, unless passing through means travelling north, as Mr. Stephens went, instead of west as Burckhardt went, our countryman is no more entitled to the claim of passing through Edom than his lamented predecessor in the East.

Besides Sweetzen and Burckhardt, Captain Callier of the French army, travelled in the East, under, the orders of his government, in 1834 and 1835, and went from Hebron to Akaba, also through the heart of Edom. It is to be regretted, that he has not given the world the result of his labors. He was eminently qualified for the task, and has returned rich in literary treasures. He found traces of the route described in the Theodosian or Pentanger table, and passed the site of Eluesa, where large remains yet exist to mark the ancient importance of the city, and of Oboda, now called Abde by the Arabs.

Besides these travellers, others, as we shall have cause to mention hereafter, have recently penetrated Edom in various directions;—Mr. Banks and his party, Messrs. Strangeways and Anson, and M. M. Laborde and Linant—We say nothing of the travellers and pilgrims of the Middle Ages. Some of these are enumerated by M. Laborde. But it is worthy of remark, that the French crusaders took possession of Kerek, and extended their conquests though Edom to the Red Sea.

This summary is due to truth. It detracts nothing from the just claims of Mr. Stephens. His perseverance, his perils, his enterprise, and his courage remain to him, and one of the most interesting books of travels of modern times remains to his readers; one, indeed, of which we are proud as Americans.

Still less does a rational exposition of the oracles of God detract from their authenticity. Edom is desolate, its immese commerce has sought other channels of communication, its cities have become ruins, its population has dwindled to a few miserable, wandering Arabs, and its bright and green spots have been covered by the sands of the deserts. We cannot question the truth of

its ancient condition, nor that forest of Idumea" were renow the East. And from the proces on at Beyroot, it is not difficult natural causes have conspired to to Scripture denunciations, to m tage of Edom desolate. Ever sand, blown by the wind, adva the town, and embraces spot aft tree after tree, in its death-gras gress exhibits, upon a small Arabia Petrea has witnessed u one. We have learned from lier, that there is the most i evidence, that the southern win Red Sea have during a successio been loaded with sand, which h posited over the whole region, streams, and converting the fertil dreary wastes, till "Edom has b late from Teman."

* * * *

From Jerusalem to the precip overlooking the plain of the country offers a succession of hills, without trees or any kind and covered with black rugged narrow path winds its way am stupendous masses, following worn by the water-course, until brow of the ridge, looking dow valley, the river, and the lake. A looking sheet of water it is; bu different from those beautiful which our own beloved country embosomed among green and fert variagated by all that can render ant and useful.—Within this vale no trees, no vegitation, no inha domestic animals; for a few miser dering Arabs are not enough to fo ception. Neither is there any s ter to the wants of man; for a sal tation, deposited by the fogs of th ers the earth, and is destructive to life. The descent of the mount precipitious, that great care is n prevent accidents. When we journey, the faithless guides wer we should pass the night at the residence of the Sheick on the ru ebs; but knowing the dirt and dirt of Arab village we determine Some of the wild tribes, it was but we put our faith in the terror t the name of Mehemet Ali, and s ly and safely at the spring of E blessed the prophet for his mira tervention, which had converted th waters of this lovely fountain into ant a draught as ever delighted a th eller. If this is not the fountain of trees, where the Christian Knight Saracen Emir kept truce together. combat recorded in "The Talisn know not where to seek it. The phy, indeed, of this region is ou keeping, in this most interesting but, though false to fact, it is true If the pilgrimage of the Scottish led him to the convent of Santa Cu desert of Saint John, his visit to Sea was a work of supererogation self, but most acceptable to the read finds in the description of this deta of the most powerful delineations objects, and some of the most strik dents, which we owe to the admirat of Scott.

The reverberation of the sun's r to the vale of Siddim an equatorial the month of August, and we ra selves from the fount of Elisha, and our route to the Dead Sea, before t of day, to avoid, as much as possi noontide sun. We traversed much space between Jericho and the sho lake in the night, and a most impr mournful ride we had of it; over sands, covered here and there by lo ted bushes, every now and then s us in the face, to warn us, as it w the home of the wild Arab was aro And, as the streaks of morning light over the mountain of Moab, a most ordinary spectacle presented itself to o an army appeared upon the dreary d sand between us and the dark water, stretched away beyond our view, los high ridges, which overhung it. ception was ever more complete; fo ranks of soldiers seemed drawn up ching and counter-marching in all dir with great regularity. It looked as genius of the place had embodied his to bar all access to his gloomy dom And it was only as the day advanced, as we approached the shore that our dable enemy assumed the peaceable sh countless flocks of birds, of the here cies, who, the Arabs say come to p night upon the sand, and in the day their food among the reptiles in the s tains. The immensity of their numbe ceeded all imagination; and if the regi Palestine are fertile in nothing else, must be most prolific in snakes, i Arab natural historian may be tr And this is the Dead Sea, and below dark waters are the sites, perhaps the r of Sodom and Gomorrah, such as 'whe smoke of the country went up, as the s of a furnace.' There is a tale that no living, not even a bird, can ever cross sea. But there is no need of imaginary

ries to heighten the desolation of the scene, and we as well as other travellers, can testify to its inaccuracy, by our own observations. We believe, however, that its waters are unfavorable to animal life; and, though a shell or two may be occasionally picked [illegible] the place, yet these have been probably brought down by the Jordan. The water is excessively bitter and nauseous; and, if additional evidence were wanting, we also could testify to its great gravity, and to the buoyancy of the human body, when immersed in it. It is only by much exertion, and for a very short time, that any one can get and remain below the surface.

The Lost Found

We had frequently observed a heart broken looking lad pass by with a gallon oil can in his hand. His tattered garments and his melancholy face were well calculated to excite observation and pity. It was but too evident that the vessel which he carried had been diverted from its legitimate use, and that it was now used, not as an oil can, but as a *whiskey jug*. Having seen him pass twice in one day with his ever-present can, we had the curiosity to accost him, and did so by inquiring his residence.

"I live," said he "five miles from the city, on the ——road."

"You have been in the city once before to day, have you not?"

"Yes sir, I came down in the morning; but I could not get what I was sent fo., and I had to come again.

"What were you sent for, my lad? It must be very important to make it necessary for you to walk twenty miles in this storm.,'

"Why, sir, it was whiskey I was sent for. Father had no money, and he sent me to Mr.——'s to get trusted; but he wouldn't trust any more, so I had to go home without the whiskey; but father sent me back again."

"How do you expect to get it now, when you could not get it in the morning?,'

"Why, sir, I have brought a pair of shoes which sister sent mother. Mr——will give whiskey for them. *He has got two or three pairs of mother's shoes now.*"

"Do you like to carry whiskey home, my boy?"

"Oh no, sir, for it makes us all so unhappy; but I can't help it."

We took the responsibility of advising the boy not to fulfil his errand, and returned home with him. The family, we found, consisted of husband, wife, and four children; the oldest, the boy, was not more than ten years of age, while the youngest was an infant of a few months. It was a cold, blustering day. The north wind blew harshly, and came roughly and unbidden through the numberless crevices of the poor man's hovel. A few black embers occupied the fire place, around which were huddled the half naked children, and the woe-haggard—her eyes sunken—her hair dishevelled—her clothes tattered and unclean.

She was seated upon an old broken char, and was mechanicaly swinging to and fro, as if endeavouring to quiet her infant, which moaned pitifully in its mother's arms. It had been sick from its birth, and it was now seemingly struggling to free itself from the harsh world into which it had, but a few months previous, been ushered. There was no tear in the eye of the mother, as she gazed upon the expiring babe. The fountain had been long before dried up by the ethereal fires which alcohol had kindled and fed. Yet she was the picture of despair; and we could not but fancy, as she sat thus, that her mind was wandering back to the happy past—the days of her infancy and girlhood and early home. Poor thing! She had given her affections and her hand to a man who had taken the first steps in intemperance. She had left her home, full of buoyant hope—hopes never to be realized—to spend a life of misery with a sot. Broken hearted—cast out from the society of her former friends—frowned upon by the "good society," humane—spoken of as a miserable wife of a miserable drunkard—with no hand to help no heart to pity—she very soon became a tippler and a drunkard herself.

By the side of this wo smitten mother kneeled a little girl of five or six years, down whose sallow cheeks tears were coursing, and who ever and anon exclaimed—"Poor little Willie, must you die? Oh! mother, must Willie die?" and then kissing the clammy sweat form "little Willie's" brow, covered her face with her tattered apron, and wept.

In the opposite corner of the chimney, and among the ashes which covered the hearth, sat a boy of about ten years dragging from the half dead embers a potato, which he broke open with the remark, 'Mother, give this to little Willie. May be he is hungry. I'm hungry too, and so is sister; but Willie's sick. Give him this potato, mother.'

'No, poor boy,' said the mother. 'Willie will never be hungry again. He will soon be dead!'

This remark drew all the children around the mother and the dying child. The father was sitting upon what was intended for a bedstead, without shoes or coat, with his hands thrust into his pockets, apparently indifferent to all that was passing around him. His head rested upon his breast, and his blurred eyes rested on the floor, as if he were afraid to look up at the sorrowing group who were watching the countenance of the dying infant.

There was a moment of silence. Not a sound was heard—even the sobs of the little girl had ceased. Death was crossing the hovel's threshhold. The very respiration of the household seemed suspended; when a slight shivering of the limbs of the infant, and a shriek from the half conscious mother, told all that the vital spark had fled.

For the first time the father moved.—Slowly advancing to where his wife was seated, with quivering lips he whispered—'Is Willie dead?'

'Yes James, the poor babe is dead!' was the choking reply of the mother, who sat still as at first, gazing upon her little one.

Without uttering another word, the long brutalized father left the house, muttering as he left, "My God how long?"

At this moment a kind hearted lady came in, who had heard, but a few moments before, of the dangerous illness of the child. She had brought with her some medicine, but her angel visit was too late. The gentle spirit of the babe had fled, and there remained for her but to comfort the living. This she did, while we followed the father. We related to him the circumstances which had led us to his house, and briefly spoke of the miseries which inevitably follow in the wake of intemparance.

"I know it, sir," he said. "I have long known it; I have not always been what you now see me. Alcohol and my appetite have brought me to this depth of degradation."

"Sir, I believe it; I have seen others as far reduced as myself, restored and made happy; but you are the first who has ever spoken to me upon the subject, and I had too strong a passion for liquor to think of reformation myself."

"Why not master your appetite? You have the power. Thousands have proved it."

"I will. It has occupied my thoughts during the whole morning; and now, in the presence of Almighty God, I swear never again to touch the accursed thing which has ruined me, and made beggars of my family."

Happy enough to hear this manly resolution, we returned to the house with him, in due time we made the fact known to his wife, and producing a pledge, the *whole family signed it upon the table which held the body of their dead child!* The scene was an affecting one,

Two years had passed, ween the incident was called our to mind by a shake of the hand by a gentleman who was returning West with a stock of dry goods which he had just purchased in New York, *It was the man who had signed the temperance pledge by the body of his dead child.*

THE BEGGAR AT THE BARRIER DE PASSY.

FROM THE FRENCH.

Many years since, when I was a young man about twenty years of age, I used very frequently to spend a Sunday with my mother, who resided at Versailles, this being the only day of the week on which I could leave Paris. I generally walked as far as the Barrier and thence took a seat in one of the public carriages to my mother's house. When I happened to be too early for the diligence, I used to stop and converse with a beggar whose name was Anthony and who regularly took his station at the Barrier de Passey, where, in a loud voice, he solicited alms from every one who passed with a degree of perseverance that was truly astonishing. I generally gave him a trifle without inquiring whether he deserved it or not, partly because I had got into the habit of doing so, and partly to get rid of his importunities. One day in summer, as I waited for the diligence I found Anthony at his usual post, exerting his lungs, and brawling incessantly his accustomed form of petition—'For the love of heaven, bestow your alms on a poor man—Messieurs, Mesdames, the smallest trifle will be gratefully received.'

While Anthony was in this manner pouring his exclamation into the ears of every one who came within the reach of his voice a middle aged man of respectable appearance joined us. He had a pleasant expression of countenance, and was very well dressed, and it might be seen at a glance that he was a man in good circumstances. Here was a fit subject for the beggar, who quickly made his advances, proclaiming in a loud voice his poverty and soliciting relief.

'You need not be a beggar unless you please,' replied the gentleman, 'when you can have an income of ten thousand crowns.'

'You are pleased to jest, sir,' answered Anthony.

'By no means,' said the gentleman; 'I never was more serious in my life. Listen to me, my friend. You perceive that I am well dressed, and I tell you that I have every thing that a reasonable man can desire.'

'Ah! sir, you are a fortunate man,'

'Well, but my friend, I would not have been so if I had sat and begged as you are doing.'

'I have no other means of gaining my living.'

'Are you lame?'

'No, sir.'

'You are not blind, or deaf, and you certainly are not dumb, as every passer by can testify.—Listen: I will tell you my story in a few words:—Some twenty or thirty years ago I was a beggar like yourself; at last I began to see that it was very disgraceful to live on the bounty of others, and I resolved to abandon this shameful way of life as soon as I possibly could. I quitted Paris—I went into the provinces; begged for old rags. The people were very kind to me, and in a short time I returned to Paris with a tolerably large bundle of rags of every description. I carried them to a paper maker, who bought them at a fair price. I went on collecting, until to my great joy my finances enabled me to purchase rags, so that I was no longer forced to beg for them. At length by diligence and industry, I became rich enough to buy an ass with two panniers, and this saved me both time and labor. My business increased; the paper makers found that I had dealt honestly by them; I never palmed off bad rags for good ones: I prospered, and see the result—in place of being a poor despised beggar, I have ten thousand crowns a year, and twe houses in one of the best streets in Paris. If, then, my friend if you can do no better, begin as a rag merchant, and here,' he continued, 'is a crown to set you up in a new trade; it is more than I had; and in addition, please to take notice, that if I find you here another Sunday, I shall report you to the police.'

On saying this, the old gentleman walked off leaving Anthony and myself in a state of great surprise. Indeed, the beggar had been so much interested in the history he had heard, that he stood with open eyes in mute astonishment, nor had he even power to solicit alms from two well dressed ladies who passed at that moment. I could not help being struck with the story, but I had no time to comment on it, as the diligence had arrived, in which I had seated myself, and pursued my way. From that period I had lost sight of the beggar; whether the fear of the police, or the hopes of gaining ten thousand a year, had wrought the change I was not aware; it is sufficient to say, that from the day forward he was never seen at the Barrier.

Many years after, it happened that business called me to Tours. In strolling through the city I stepped into a bookseller's shop to purchase a new work that had made some noise. I found there four young men, all busily employed, while a stout, good-looking man was giving them orders, as he walked up and down with an air of importance. I thought *I* had seen the face of the bookseller before, but where, *I* could not for the moment tell, until he spoke, and then *I* discovered him to be my old friend Anthony. The recognition was mutual; he grasped my hand, and led me through his shop into a well furnished parlor; he lavished every kindness on me; and finally gave me his history from the time we parted at the Barrier. With the crown of the stranger he began, as he had advised him, to collect rags; he made money; became the partner of a paper manufacturer; married his daughter; in short, his hopes were fulfilled; his ambition gratified, and he could now count his income at ten thousand crowns. He prayed every day for blessings on his benefactor, who had been the means of raising him from the degraded condition of a common beggar. Anthony is so convinced of the evil and sin of idleness, and of subsisting on the alms of others, that, while liberal and to those who are willing to work, no entreaties, no supplications, ever prevailed on him to bestow a single sous on those who would not help themselves.

From the Mississippi Journal.

FRIGHTFUL SNAKE STORY.

The following incident was related to us the other day, by one whose veracity is unquestioned, and who was an *eye* witness of the fact. It is more appalling than any we recollect to have ever read in the history of these reptiles.

Some time last summer the inhabitants of Manchester, Mississippi, gave a Barbacue which was attended by most of the fashion and beauty of the town and surrounding country. It happened that among the guests there was a young lady, Miss M. recently from one of the Eastern cities, who was on a visit to her relations in the neighborhood of the town. Miss M. was a gay and extremely fashionable young lady, and withal possessed an uncommon share of spirit and courage, except in the matter of snakes—and of those she had so great a dread that she scarcely dared to walk any where except in the most frequented places, for fear of encountering them. Every effort was used, but without avail, to rid her of her childish fears. They haunted her continually, until at last it became the settled conviction of her mind that she was destined to fall a victim to the fangs of a rattle-snake. The sequel will show how soon her terrible presentment was fulfilled.

Towards the close of the day, while scores of fairy feet were keeping time in the dance to the music, and the whole company were in the full tide of enjoyment, a scream was heard from Miss M. followed by the most agonizing cries for help. The crowd gathered around her instantly, and beheld her standing, the perfect image of despair with her hands grasping a portion of her dress with the tenacity of a vice. It was some time before she could be rendered sufficiently calm to tell the cause of her alarm, and then they gathered from her broken exclamations that she was *grasping the head of a snake among the folds of her dress*, and dreaded to let go her hold for fear of receiving the fatal blow! This intelligence caused many to shrink from her, but the most of the ladies, to their honor be it told, remained with her, determined not to leave her in her direful extremity. They besought her not to relax her hold, as safety depended upon it until some one could be found who had courage to seize and remove the terrible animal. There were none of the ladies, however, who had the courage to perform the act, and the condition of Miss M. was becoming more and more critical every moment. It was evident that her strength was failing very fast, and that she could not maintain her hold many minutes longer.

A hasty consultation among the calmest of the ladies was held, when it was determined that Dr. Tisan, who was present, should be called to their assistance. He was quickly on the spot, and being a man of uncommon courage, he was not many moments within the circle of the weeping and half fainting females, until he had caught the tail of the snake, and wound it firmly around his hand to make sure of his hold. He then told Miss M. that she must let go at the moment he jerked it away, and to make it as instantaneous as possible, he told her that he would pronounce the words one, two, three, and that at the moment he pronounced the last word, she must let go her hold, and he doubted not that he could withdraw the snake before it could have time to strike. All stood with breathless horror, awaiting the act of life or death, and as the word three was pronounced, the Doctor jerked out the largest and most diabolical looking *bustle* that was ever seen in Mississippi. The whole affair was at once explained. The fastening of the machine had become loose during the dancing, and it had shifted its position in such a way that it dangled about the lady's limbs, and induced the belief that it was a snake with an enormous head.

The Doctor fell right down in his tracks, fainted—we did.

WHAT CAN BE DONE BY BRAVERY.

A story is told in the Nantucket Islander, —by the way, one of the most able and fearless newspapers that we read—which shows the effect of firmness and determination on the part of naval officers, in keeping down a large hostile force with but small physical means. In the month of February of 1799, the French frigate l'Insurgent was captured by the American frigate Constellation. The Insurgente struck at half past three in the afternoon, and a prize crew was placed on board her, consisting of Mr. Rodgers, the first lieutenant of the Constellation, and since well known as Commodore Rodgers; Mr. Porter, afterwards the distinguished commander of the Essex; and eleven seamen. They commenced removing the prisoners, but before they had half completed their important task, the wind and darkness compelled them to defer the duty. The ships were separated, and there remained on board the Insurgente, 173 of her crew, to control whom there were but thirteen Americans.

What made this a matter of yet greater difficulty, was that the Insurgente had been greatly damaged in the action, and that the wounded and the dead covered her decks. A disposition to rise upon the prize crew was manifested by the prisoners. Neither gratings nor handcuffs could be found. A situation like this called for energetic measures. The prisoners were ordered into the lower hold, the arms were secured, and "a sentinel was placed at each hatchway, armed to the teeth, with positive orders to shoot every man who should attempt to appear on deck, without permission. In this awkward situation, Mr. Rodgers and his party continued three days, unable to sleep, compelled to manage a frigate, and to watch their prisioners, with the utmost vigilance, as the latter was constantly on the look out for an opportunity to retake the ship. At the end of that time, they carried the Insurgente, in triumph, into St. Kitts, where they found that the Constellation had already arrived."

Gleanings from the Saturday Courier

FRIENDSHIP.

Lieutenant Montgomery had seen much military service. However, the wars were over, and he had nought to do, but to lounge [illegible] away the aught life upon half-pay. He was one day taking his ease at his tavern, when he observed a stranger, apparently a foreigner, gazing intently at him. The lieutenant appeared not to notice the intrusion, but shifted his position. A short time and the stranger shifted too, and still with unblanched gaze he stared. This was too much for Montgomery, who rose and approached his scrutinizing intruder.

'Do you know me, sir?' asked the tenant.

'I think I do,' answered the foreigner, who was a Frenchman.

'Have we ever met before?' continued Montgomery.

'I will not swear for it; but if we have—and I am almost sure we have,' said the stranger—'you have a sabre cut, a deep one, on your right rist.'

'I have,' cried Montgomery, turning back his sleeve, and displaying a very broad and ugly scar. 'I didn't get this for nothing, for the brave fellow who made me a present of it, I repaid with a deep gash across the skull."

The Frenchman bent down his head, parted his hair with his hands, and said—'You did; you may look at the receipt.'

The next moment they were in each others arms, They became bosom friends for life.

A FRIEND'S PUN.

Commodore Elliott, who used to commend the 'Constitution' was shovelling the snow away from the front of his dwelling, the other day, near Westchester, when an old Quaker gentleman stopped and eyed him. 'Ah, Commodore,' said he, 'thee has the will, but thee hasn't the *Constitution*.

Alphabetical Solution.

An English paper having offered one hundred pounds for the best essay on the "Present Distress" of that country, received the following alphabetical solution: "Aristocracy, Bank of England, Corn Law, Debt, Entails, Faction, Gullability, Hierarchy, Ignorance, Jaw, Kingcraft, Landcraft, Monopoly, Nonsensicalities, Oligarchy, Parliament, Quackery, Rascality, Selfishness, Taxation, Usury, Vanity, War, X, Y, Z," (Excise)

THE SOMERS MUTINY.

As the evidence is developed in the case of the Somers, it will be seen that it goes far to dissipate the doubt that was entertained by many as to the justice of the execution of Cromwell, and tends materially to shew that the whole conduct of Commander Mackenzie was a matter of stern necessity under the threatning circumstances of the case. The examination of the petty officers and more particularly of the seamen, which has now commenced, throws much light upon the affair, and establishes very clearly the fact of the existence of a most mutinous and dangerous spirit, especially during the period between the arrest and the execution, and goes far to satisfy the mind that the most rigorous measure was the only one to be relied on in the emergency. It appears to us that some of our cotemporaries have been rather too quick in forming an adverse judgement. Our present information certainly looks as if the censure heaped upon the officers of the Somers was at the least premature, and that it may be proper to recall it. Such are our present impressions from a candid perusal of the evidence so far as it has gone, and unless something should occur to change its aspect, we cannot avoid the inference that the execution of Spencer, Small and Cromwell will in the end receive the approbation of the community, terrible as their fate has been.—*Pennsylvanian*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY JAN 25, 1843

Henry Eisenbise,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. LEWIS CASS.
[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

FOR GOVERNOR,
Henry A. Muhlenburg,
(Of Berks County.)

Apprentices Literary Society.

At a meeting of this Institution held on Saturday evening the 21st of January 1843, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to John Devine William Eisenbise, Thomas Stewart, our warmest thanks for their very liberal donations, with our best wishes for their prosperity and welfare.

Resolved, That the Hon. James Irvin member of Congress will please accept our thanks, for the receipt of public documents, hoping that his favors may continue.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, signed by the President and recording Secretary, be furnished for publication in the several papers of this place.

I. W. WILEY, Pres't.
J. P. THOMPSON, *Rec. Sec.*

"The Beggar at the Barrier de Passy," which you will find in another column of this paper. We commend it to the attention of every lazy man in town. It shows that fortune will not come to a man if he sits waiting for it, but that he must go after it.

☞ The Governor has nominated Col. Joseph Kyle of this county, as an Associate Judge in the room of the Hon. James Criswell, whose term will expire in February next, we learn that the Senate have already confirmed the nomination. Col. Kyle is a worthy man, and his nomination and appointment will add increased honor to the Bench.

☞ *Job Mann* was again re elected State Treasurer on the 16th inst., having received eighty votes, the rest of the votes were all scattering.—Job is a good man, and none better could have been placed in that office.

☞ We have seen the Post Master at Brown's Mills Post office in this county—we are happy to say that the fault in the delay of the papers to Belleville, is not in the Post Masters, but in the Post Office regulations, on that rout the evil complained of, shall be remidied in the issuing of our paper shortly, our endeavors shall be to please all, we only ask information on such subjects, accompanied with a little indulgence on the part of our subscribers towards us, being new beginners in the business—all will come right.

☞ We are indebted to a kind friend for a phamphlet sketch of the life and services of General Cass, we shall commence to publish it next week it is an interesting document—and we have no doubt it will be read with interest by our readers.

Sheriff Shugart of the Democratic Arch; will please to stick a pin to the *pall-bearing* article which appeared in that paper a few days ago, speaking of our county meeting, in order that it may hereafter be designated as *no one*. Amongst the numerous others we may expect from the same quarter.

The religious excitement which now exists in Lewistown, is one of the most desirable things, which could have possibly have occurred. We suppose that no place needed greater efforts, on the part of professors of religion, in order to awaken an interest on the subject of religion. Here we have been cold and hearless long enough; and those who three weeks ago would have predicted *such* an excitement here now, on *such* a subject, would have been accounted mad. The excitement however came. An interest was first awakened, and we believe in the Methodist church; where considerable of good has been done, afterwards protracted meetings were commenced in the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, which has also been crowned with success. A similar meeting was also commenced in the Lutheran church; which has also resulted in much good. The interests of this church are strongly looking up. *The bell*, whose inviting monitory sound had ceased to be heard, because it had been removed, has again been secured by the exertions of the Pastor of the Church, the *Rev. Mr. Schmucker*, and replaced in its proper position, and now serves its wonted purpose. The members of this church, themselves, are interested in the success of the meeting which is in progress; and taking an active part in it, as they do, they have every reason to expect to accomplish much good. Upwards of twenty five persons have been impressed in the meetings there in progress; who will in due time, become connected with the church.

The interest which exists in this place and the excitement on the subject of religion, which has here sprung up, like a breeze from the better world, will probably increase. There is every reason to hope that this will be so. Mercantile, and commercial and temporal affairs of almost every kind, we have been told are becoming so dull, that it is almost useless to attempt to accomplish any thing of this description, all seem merged in the interest which is felt, in regard to religion. Let Christians persevere; let them second the efforts of the ministers of religion; and the good work will go on, until all the old haunts of iniquity and sin, among these regions, shall have lost their inmates, and every sinner converted to the Lord.

It is wondered by some of the Democrats of this county, what kind of a funeral Mr. *Colder's old Dog* would have provided notice were given to the citizens of Harrisburg that the self styled *Prominent* Mr. PETRIKEN, the *pet* in the third story of Mr. Buehlers Hotel was to lead off, the real *Mastiff's* we are thinking would not attend, when such a noisy, babling, squealing, barking *Pup*, would be chosen for that purpose. The friends of Mr. Buchanan, particularly those who profess to have all the State pride, will add nothing to their credit, and will fail to ellevate their honorable principles with such advocates as the one referred to above—nor does such language as he make use of, add credit—and were it not for this single exception. Mr. Buehlers Hotel is one of the best in Harrisburg, no man will take up his abode at this Hotel, but will be completely satisfied with the treatment and regulations of the house, Mr. Buehler and the people under his employ are very attentive and obliging—and we will make it a point always to stop with him, when we shall have business at Harrisburg.

☞ Rumors having been probagated and sent abroad, that our county meeting which nominated Gen. *Lewis Cass* held at our last Court, was a complete failure is not so—if was far from it—on the contrary—it was the largest and most enthusiastic Democratic meeting ever held in this county, conducted with a proper spirit—and in such a manner that our Democratic friends who differ with us as to the man who should be the next candidate for President, can take no offence, notwithstanding we believe *Cass* to be the strongest man that could be nominated, if he fail to be the nominee of the National Candidate—we will in that event go heart and hand for the Candidate of the National Convention, right or wrong.

Gen. Lewis Cass.

Wherever this distinguished patriot statesman and soldier travels, he is greeted with the utmost favor and enthusiasm, and these demonstrations of public approbation proceed directly and spontaneously from the mass of the people. The Republicans of the land, more than from any other quarter. That Gen Cass invites the feelings and judgement of the people at this time more than any other American, no one pretends to deny. That he is the most popular candidate the Democratic party can unite upon for President, all admit.

But Pennsylvania—that cannot be, a candidate for President, is appealed to in favor of a distinguished individual who happened to be born in Pennsylvania. Why should this be? Why should the Republican party run the risk of success because all the states which have not had a President cannot be gratified? How absurd and preposterous such a proposition! Why when we come to nominate a candidate for Governor, all the counties that have not had a Governor in Pennsylvania, will put in similar claims. We have been defeated once, and sadly, owing to the want of a popular candidate, and we should avoid in future the breakers upon which the Republican party was once wrecked. In the nomination of General Harrison who was a popular candidate, did the whig party enquire as to what state of our glorious Union he resided in. By no means—victory was the aim, and success crowned the wisdom of the choice. We will soon see the whig party taking the same precaution, and unite upon the strong man Clay and Scott will be laid aside, and if they can succeed, we will see all divisions of the

whig party uniting upon John M'Lean of Ohio, as the available man. They know the folly of an uphill contest, and an unpopular candidate and hence they are quietly preparing for an energetic contest, in which they will be again aided by foreign and domestic capital.

Let us lay aside all preferences for men, and unite upon the patriot and statesman who has always stood up in defence of his country, and who has never been any thing but a democrat, and who has never been before the people as a candidate. That man is Lewis Cass, who, if a candidate, will be elected by acclamation, because he is the man, of the people, deeply sealed in their confidence. It is always the policy of the democratic party to take the strangest man for a candidate, provided he is well qualified —honest and capable; because then, the people will support him freely, and he cannot be defeated. Every day, nay every hour convinces us, that the people have settled upon Lewis Cass as the next Democratic candidate for President, and the will of the people must be respected.

GENERAL CASS.

On Thursday afternoon last, the streets of our beautiful town were thronged with its citizens. Gathered here and there in groups in animated converse, and now and then a grim looking soldier, with high nodding plume and measured tread, passing by, told that something beyond the usual routine of events, something great, that could thus disturb the quietude of our peaceful town, was about to happen. It was so. Gen. Lewis Cass, the honor of his country abroad and the delight of its citizens at home, was to spend an hour or two, as he passed on his way to the west, with the citizens of Carlisle, without respect to party politics, to receive their heartfelt tokens of approbation to so distinguished a Soldier and Statesman.

It being announced by the committee of arrangements that the General would arrive about four o'clock, at the R. R. Bridge, and thence would be escorted by the military and citizens generally, to the Mansion Hotel, an immense crowd of people assembled on the Bridge to await his arrival; the Volunteer companies also were present. At about five o'clock, the anxious multitude were relieved by the appearance of the cars. The tall black pipe of the locomotive, sending forth a graceful curl of smoke illuminated by the bright rays of the setting sun, was seen emerging from the cut below town. As the train approached, the general (if he was in it) was saluted with several rounds of cannon. Arrived upon the bridge, he was escorted, amid the acclamations of the people, by the military and other citizens to Gen Armor's, and thence, in a carriage to the Hotel; where he was addressed by S. D. Adair, Esq., in a short though eloquent and appropriate address. The General replied, and expressed his gratefulness for the kind though unexpected attention of the citizens of this venerable and ancient borough. He then retired to the parlor of the Hotel, where he met and had introduced to him those who were desirous of shaking the hand of one of our country's greatest men. After supper he had again a number of persons presented to him, but the cars being ready to start, he was handed in; the bell rang; the locomotive puffed; the people cheered—and General Cass was gone.

He is a man about sixty, rather above the middle size, large and heavy but extremely active, and of robust complexion. Great affability combined with ease and elegance of movement distinguishes him the true bred gentleman.—*Penny Stranger.*

MR. MUHLENBERG'S LETTER

We subjoin from the Harrisburg Reporter, the letter written by the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, declining to be considered a candidate for the United State Senate, at the time of the recent election for that office in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. This letter is one highly creditable to its author, and is well calculated to strengthen the feelings of respect and esteem with which he is regarded by the democracy of Pennsylvania. His promptness and decision, in thus refusing to allow his name to be made use of to defeat the wishes of the great majority of the people of the state, deserves general applause, and his conduct is every where spoken of in those terms of warm commendation to which it is entitled:—

Reading, Monday, 7 o'clock, P. M.

My Dear Sir—I have learned but a few moments since that Mr. Gibbons has nominated me as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. This nomination has been made without any consultation with me on the subject, without my knowlege or consent. I ask you to withdraw my name if this should reach you in time and Mr. Fegely should not do it, as I never approved of an opposition to Mr. Buchanan,s reelection and think he should be chosen without hesitation, having ever faithfully performed his duty in that high station, and reflected honor upon the state he represents. Under no circumstances could I accept of a situation to which I would necessarily have to be elected, if elected at all, in a way and by means which I could not approve of.

Very respectfully.
Your friend and obt. servant.
HEN. A. MUHLENBERG.

MR. BUCHANAN'S RE-ELECTION.

It with great pleasure that we direct the attention of the reader to our Harrisburg Intelligencer published this morning. It will be seen that the Hon. James Buchanan has been on the first ballot, most triumphantly elected to the United States Senate, notwithstanding the rumours to the contrary which were so rife for several days past. We congratulate our democratic friends upon this gratifying result. Mr. Buchanan well deserves the complement which has thus been paid to him, and had it been otherwise, it would have been both injustice to him and treason to the democratic party of the State. It also gives us sincere pleasure to notice the conduct of Mr. Muhlenberg in this matter. It was in every respect worthy of him and such as was to be expected from his stern integrity.

It may not be amiss to mention that this election is the third time that Mr. Buchanan has been successively chosen to the Senate of the Union, and, as the Harrisburg Reporter justly remarks. It shows in what estimation he is held by the democracy of the old Keystone. It is an evieence of the high appreciation of his talents—his integrity, and his fidelity. It is an evidence of the warm attachment of the people—of their unqualified approval of his whole course in the counsels of his country.—Pennsylvanian

MILLERS PROPHECY

Of the Destruction of the World in 1843.

Notwithstanding the gross absurdity of this attempt to fix the period of the destruction of the world, in the face of the declaration of the Divine Saviour himself, who declared that of the day or the hour knoweth no man, &c., the preaching of Miller and his followers is exciting an extraordinary degree of attention among the weak minded and credulous. The attention which the matter is exciting, induces us to furnish our readers with the following which we find in the Boston Bee. A writer in that paper says:—"As Miller, the prophet, has succeeded in destroying the common sense of a great many people, it may not be uninteresting to the same ones to know the *modus operandi* and grounds on which he bases the destruction of the world during the present year.—The following statement we believe represents his views and arguments.

Mr. Miller takes the 20th of Leviticus, verses 27th and 28th.

"And if ye will not for all this hearken unto me, but walk contrary unto me; then I will walk contrary unto you also in fury; and I, even I, shall chastise you seven times for your sins."

This, he says, is a prophecy of God's through Moses, and is repeated four times in the Bible as a warning to his people. He next proceeds to show the signification of the phrases "seven times." He takes the prophecies that have already been fulfilled, such as the destruction of Jerusalem, the scattering abroad of the Jews, &c., and from them defines the word "time" in a scriptural sense to mean the period of 360 years, (the number of degrees in a circle,) or 360 revolutions of the earth round the sun. By this calculation—

360 years,
7 times,

2520 years,

The extent of the punishment "seven times" is thus represented by 2520 years. The next point is to ascertain when this period of suffering commenced in order to determine when it closes. Mr. Miller insists that it began under the reign of Manasseh, who was carried captive to Babylon by the Assyrians, six hundred and seventy-seven years before Christ. He quotes chapter 15th of Jeremiah—

"And I will appoint over them four kinds, saith the Lord; the swords to slay, and the dogs to tear, and the fowls of heaven, and the beasts of the earth, to devour and destroy. And I will cause them to be removed into all the Kingdoms of the earth, because of Mannasseh, the son of Hezekiah, the king of Judah, for that which he did in Jerusalem."

The 2520 years of punishment, therefore commenced under Manasseh, 677 B. C. As corroborative evidence Mr. Miller shows that Isaiah prophecies, (7 chap. 8 verse) that "within three score and ten years Ephraim shall be broken so that it be not a people." That prophecy was in 742 B. C. Just 65 years after that time the captivity took place. Take 65 from 742 and 677 remains! The result then is this:

Years before Christ	677
Years after Christ	1843
Years of punishment or the 7 times,	2520
Or thus—	
Total time of punisment,	2520 yrs.
Captivity or punishment begn	677 B. C.
The end of the punishment,	1843

Thus, by Mr. Miller's calculation, 1843 is the year in which the punishments of the people are to end, and in which the earth is to meet with final destruction.—*Philadelphia Saturday Museum.*

From the Am. Sentinel.

This is an unfeeling, unpitying world.—Men are selfish, regarding only their own comforts or advantage, regardless of the sufferings of those with whom they are daily associated, whose misery is apparent, and suffering are intollerable. Reader, have you ever had the tooth-ache? if you have, you know how to pity others who are thus afflicted. If you have not, if you are so fortunate as never to have experienced the agony which an unruly grinder *can* cause, and if, priding yourself on this exemption, you treat with indifference and contempt the swollen face and startling eye of your less fortunate neighbor, and affect to dispise the pain which causes to writhe and twist, and almost to curse his existence—why, then, *you* are one of those heartless, unfeeling beings, who deserves to be afflicted with the most excruciating agony which a *mouthful* of aching grinders can inflict; and from the bottom of my heart, I sincerely wish you may, sometime or other be so afflicted, by way of teaching you charity. You may think this an uncharitable wish: but, sir, it is quite the contrary. It is not charitable to wish our neighbors charity—to wish that they may have susceptible hearts and kindly feelings, which may be promptly enlisted in the cause of suffering? Go to, sir, I tell you that before you can sympathise with one, suffering under this affliction, you must first have experienced the pleasure of having been *relieved* from the torment, after nights of anguish and days of suffering. Then your charity will begin in the right place—it will commence at home, and travel abroad, feelingly alive to the sufferings of others, and prompt you to pitty where you can not assist, and enlist your sympathy where you cannot assuage. CHARITY.

☞SUDDEN DEATH.—Francis S. Key, Esq. died suddenly on Wednesday, the 14th inst. in Baltimore, at the residence of Charles Howard, Esq. his son-in-law. Mr Key was a distinguished lawyer and was renowned as the author of the celebrated Song, the "Star Spangled Banner."

☞Cost Johnson of Maryland, has brought up a project in Congress, for the relief of the states and the public, by the constitution of stock to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars based on the public domain. What favour it will receive among he wise men of the nation, we are not prepared to determine.

Massachusetts.—Debt and crime are still contained in the same category in Massachusetts. Of the whole number of 4281 prisoners who have been confined in the jails and house of correction in that state during the past year, 742 were confined for debt —in suffolk county for the most part. The total amount of expense to the state of those two classes of prisoners, during the years has been $54,166 57, and the estimated value of labor performed by the inmates during that time, is $14,233 58.

OLD MALIGNITY.

The Washington Spectator, in a notice of John Q. Adam's speech on General Jackson's fine, says:—"If it is one of the greatest honors that could befall an Ex-President of the United States to die poor," Mr. Adams has taken special care that that honor shall not befall himself. He entered political life poor, he retired from office rich: yet, during that whole life; he did not render to his country so much service as was rendered by Jackson in one day. Ex-President Adams will not enjoy the satisfaction of seeing Ex-President Jackson die in want of his charity,"

Obituary

In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

In Decator township this county on Saturday last Mrs, STROUP wife of John Stroup.

On Monday the 23inst Miss SHADE daughter of George Shade of Granville township.

On Monday the 23inst a very interesting little son of Robert H. and Elisabeth McClintic aged about four years—we will refrain from saying ony thing on this distresing visitation of kind providence to the afflicted parents at this time, in our next we will avert to this solemn matter in detail, we will now only add the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away—blessed be the name of the Lord.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS,

Saturday Jan. 20, 1843.

	p. bbl
FLOUR & MEAL,	
Pennsylvania	4 00 a 4 25
Western	3 75 a 3 37
Rye Flour	2 75 a
Corn Meal,	2 25 a 2 50
GRAIN, per bushel.	
Wheat, Pennsylvania	80 a 83
Rye, "	50 a 53
Corn, Penn. yel	45 a 46
Flat and mixed	42 a 43
White	39 a 40
Oats, Pennsylvania,	25 a 26

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Mifflin will be sold on Monday the 8th day of March 1843 at the house of James Turner in the Borough of Lewistown a certain lot of ground with a frame dwelling house and other improvements thereon erected situate in the borough of Lewistown aforesaid and bounded by Water street on the south a lot of Barbara Swisher on the west, a sixteen feet alley on the north and lot of the heirs of Alexander Anderson on the east, &c. As the property of James Eager dec'd. Terms of sale are one half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in one year thereafter with interest, &c.

D. W. M'CORMICK,
Administrator.

Jannary 20, 1843.

LAST NOTICE.

The subscribers thankful for past favors, give this last public notice to all indebted to them *in any way whatever* that the necessities of the times are such that money must be had if they would fulfil their engagements, and continue their business, and that settlement must be made, any neglecting this, who are indebted for any length of time, will after the 15th of July next, find our claims in the hands of the proper officers for collection, without respect to persons—A quantity of Rye is wanted, and grain generally will be taken at the market price in payment of debts.

THOS. R. & J. McKEE.

Lewistown, Jan. 25, 1843.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity that he still continues the business of reparing

BOOTS AND SHOES.

at his shop, where any persons wishing to favor him with their custom can have new Boots made or their old ones fitted in such a way that no water can penetrate the sole without any additional expense, the work will be done cheap for cash and according to promise, his shop is a few doors west of Daniel Eisenbises Hotel.

EDWARD BALL.

January 4, 1843.

APPEALS.

The "Board of Revision" for Mifflin co. have appointed the following days for holding the appeals for the several townships at the Commissioners office in Lewistown.

Armagh & Brown on	Monday	13th day Feb
Union & Menno.	" Tuesday	14th "
Wayne & Oliver,	" Wed'y.	15th "
Granville, McVeyt'n.	Thursday	16th "
Derry & Decatur, on	Friday	17th "
Lewistown,	" Saturday,	18th "

Given under our hands at the Commissioners office at Lewistown this 14th January 1843.

HENRY LEATER,
JAMES CRISSWELL,
JAMES BRISPIN,
SAMUEL P. LILLEY,
SAMUEL BARR,
Board of Revision.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the court of common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises in the village of Perrysville, Mifflin county on the 11th day of February 1843, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the following property, viz:

A lot of ground situate in Perrysville Armagh township, Mifflin county, with a house, stable and cooper shop thereon erected, bounded by John M'Gary on the north and the Perrysville road on the south as the property of James Longwell.

JOHN STONEROAD.—Sh'ff.

Jan. 17, 1843.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh and general assortment of drugs &c., amongst which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulpaur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bear's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shell lac, Gum Tragacanth, Copel, Rhubarb, Nutmeg, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c.,

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike, Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Scales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills. Columbian Vegetable Specific compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Bateman's drops, Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Lewistown, Jan. 13, 1843.

A CARD.

This is to certify, that I have now in use one of the Houghton Cooking Stoves, which I bought of Messrs. Blymyers & Co. of Lewistown, and must say that for all the various purposes of Cooking, such as baking roasting, frying or boiling, it cannot in my opinion be surpassed by any Cooking stove now in use, and as such can freely recommend it to all who desire a good article—paricularly to those whom the saving of fuel is an object, as it requires less fuel to make it perform well than any other Cooking stove in this country.

JACOB RITTENHOUSE.

January 11, 1843.

CERTIFFICATE.

Having seen a card published in the papers of this place, purporting to be signed by J & C Marks of the Valley, in which they condemn the Houghton Cooking stoves sold by the Messrs. Blymyers & Co. of this place, as a poor worthless concern. Now having one of the aforesaid Houghtons Cooking Stove in use for some time, in justice to the proprietors, this is to certify that I believe that their Stoves is not to be surpassed by any thing of the kind now in use, for all the necessary operations of baking, roasting, boiling and cooking, and would prefer it to the much boasted Hathaway, having made trial of one of Mr Longs stoves previous to using the Houghton stove.

FREDRICK SCHWARTZ.

January 11, 1843.

BANKRUPTCY.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Sides, who was decreed a Bankrupt on the 24th of October 1842, will make payment immediately to the undersigned assignee of said Bankrupt.

D. M'CORMICK,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of Isaac Sides —at the office of Ephriam Banks Esq.

Lewistown Nov. 21, 1842.

NOTICE

An election for SEVEN managers of the Lewistown Water Company to serve for one year, will be held in the court house, Lewistown, on MONDAY, February 6th 1843 at one o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of each stockholders is respectfully requested.

FRANCIS M'CLURE, *Prest.*

Lewistown, Jan. 10, 1843.

DR. MERRICK'S Vermifuge.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as Merrick's Vermifuge. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms, but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconveniance. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health nd happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimoniouials of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cotde.

The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatuleney, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting the morbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever, jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilions vomiting, dyspepsia: &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞Country Merchants and Druggest would promote their interests by procurin a supply of the above articles.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewist'n
W & T REED Perryville

Jan. 4th, 1842.

To our Patrons.

Owing to the embarrassment of the times, and the backwardness on the part of many of those indebted to us for subscription, job work and advestising, we have been compelled to lease our establishment to Henry Eisenbise Esq., by whom the paper will hereafter be published. In order that we may be enabled to pay off the necessary debt incurred by the publication of the Republican for the last 4 years, we earnestly request all persons indebted to come forward and close their accounts by paying off or giving their notes.

JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM.

FARM For RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent the

FARM

now occupied dy Benjamin Clay in Granville township adjoining land of James Burns, and other lands of Jno. Norris dec'd.

The Farm containing

150 *ACRES*

of land 80 or 90

ACRES

of which are cleared and under cultivation.

Possession given on 1st. April 1843—For terms, apply to

Wm B. Norris } Ex'rs. of Jno.
John Norris } Norris, Dec'd.

Brown's Mills, Dec. 26st. 1842.

Estate of Chrsstian Gro late of *Granville township Mifflin County dec'd*

The subscriber Executor of the will of the said decedent hereby give notice that letters testimentary have been granted to him—He therefore requests all persons having legal demands against the estate are requested to present them to the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown in the county aforesaid he also requests persons indebted to pay without delay.

E. BANKS, Ex'r.

Dec. 27th 1842.

NOTICE.

THE books of of Isaac Sides a *Bankrupt*, are left in the hands of R. Rush Franks Esq. for collection, those who know themselves to be indebted will save costs by calling with Mr. Franks soon at his office and discharge the same.

D. W. M'CORMICK,
Assignee.

Jan. 4th 1843.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

THIS is to certify that we have tried one of the Houghton Patent Cooking Stoves made by A. Blymyer & CO., in Lewistown and find it to be a very poor article, not worth having—and since we have tried a Hathaway Cooking Stove made by A. Long, Lewistown and find it a very complete article in every respect,

For baking we think it cannot be excelled, and all other purposes as good as can be—and would recommend all persons wishing to get a Cook Stove for to try one of the HATHAWAY and after trying it honestly we think they would not part with it.

C. & J. MARKS.

Kishacoquillas Valley.
January 4th 1843.

STRAY HEIFERS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber living in Granville township Mifflin county on or about the last of September

TWO STRAY HEIFERS.

one black, with a spotted face, supposed to be three years old next spring, the other has red sides and white back, and two years old next spring. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be otherwise disposed of according to law.

JOHN HOOVER.

Granville tp Jan. 4th 1843.

Estate of Philip Weiler late of Menno township Mifflin County Dec'd

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of the above mentioned decedent. All persons therefore who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment without delay—and all persons having legal demands against the said estate are requested to present them to the subscribers, or either of them, at their residences in the said township without delay.

George Weiler } Adm,rs of
David Weiler } the Estate

Dec. 27th. 1842.

VALUABLE FARM for SALE.

In pursuance of the *last will and testament* of Adam Crissman, deceased, late of Armagh township Mifflin county, will be offered at

PUBLIC SALE,

on the premises

ON SATURDAY

the FOURTEENTH of JANUARY next, 1843, the

FARM

upon which Deceased resided, containing

135 Acres

more or less, ajoining lands with John Crissman, Felix McClintic and others, about 80 ACRES cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good proportion of meadow,

TWO APPLE ORCHARDS,

in good bearing condition, a number of springs of water on different parts of the the farm, also a never failing stream of water running through the timber land, sufficient to drive a saw mill a great portion of the year, with an inexaustible supply of timber on every side. The improvements are a comfortable

LOG HOUSE

with a porch in front, with a Cellar sufficiently deep to preserve vegetable from frost, a Log Barn with sheds attached &c.

An indisputable title and possession given on the first of April next—Terms made known on day of sale.

A. B. M'NITT,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
Ex'rs of A. Crissman Dec'd.

Decr. 13th. 1842

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby warned not to interfere in any way with the following articles of property, which I have purchased and loaned to Henry Swarm, viz: one Roan mare one Black mare, two set hind gears, one set fore gears, three neck collars, three bridles, one check line, one saddle, three halters, one colt, one log chain, one sled, one slay, one set harness and bells, one wagon, one plough, one harrow, one wheel barrow, one sow and four pigs, four small hogs, one red cow, one red heifer, thirteen sheep, two load of hay, two load of cornfodder, fifty bushels of corn, fifty bushels of oats, thirty bushels of wheat, thirty bushels of rye, twenty five bushel of potatoes, five acres of wheat in the ground, eight hundred pounds of meat, two beds and bed cloths, one bureau, one clock, one stove and pipe, one cupboard, and ten chairs. These all belong to me, I have pad full value for them, and am determined to enforce the penalty of the law against any one who may remove or otherwise meddle unlawfully with said property.

GEORGE SWARM,

Decr. 17th. 1842

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the following described property situate in Duncansville Huntingdon county Pa.

No 1. A large and commodious

HOUSE

and other out buildings, this house is well calculated for a public house on Temperance principles, and is worthy of notice as there is none in the place.

No 2 A log

DWELLING HOUSE

the lot is supposed to contain one ACRE, handsomely situated lying between the turnpike and Railroad two miles above Holidaysburg. This property will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers.

No. 3. A a corner LOT in Lewistown Mifflin co. one square from Market, on Valley street upon which is erected a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and other out buildings, part of this house is now occupied as a store. Also all the remaining stock of his store consisting of dry goods, groceries and hardware. For further particulars and bargains call on the subscriber at his store.

WILLIAM KETLAR

Lewistown Dec. 15, 1842.

N. B. Persons wishing to view the Duncansville property will be shown it by Joel Hicks living near the premises.

A new one horse wagon, cheap or exchanged for lumber.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successful operation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Watson, A. M. an experienced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November. The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

The second quarter of the summer session will commence on Monday the 3d of August.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session.) $6 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c. 8 00
Greek and Latin Languages, 10 00
The different branches of mathematics 8 00
No extra charges whatever

☞ The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 5 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.
Lewistown, July 13, 1842

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers respectfully informs the Public that they have just received a new assortment of Goods consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel mixed & Cadet Cloths, Cassimers, & Casinetts Coatings. Silk Velvets, Vestings, Muslins Canton Flannels, Italian Cravtas, Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Bosoms, Shirt Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Stockings, Brown Hollands, Figured Silk Bindings & a general assortment of trimmings also a neat assortment of Annuals for 1843. Law miscellaneous & School Book, Full & half Bound Blank Books, Almanacks, paper, Quills, Slates, Wafers, Ink Sand &c which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, and request the Public to give them a call. All persons who have accounts standing longer than six months are requested a call and settle them and save costs as the times are such that we are compelled to collect our debts.

COGLEY & McCAY.

A large assortment of made up Clothing which we will dispose of very cheap. The Tailoring business carried on, and the latest fashions just received.

C. &

Try all, prove all, and hold fast to that which is best."

HATHAWAY'S PATENT, ROTARY COOKING STOVE.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, these Hathaway Cooking stoves of various sizes and prices. This stove, wherever used, does its own talking in a practical manner, and needs not any exaggerated puff to recommend it to a discriminating public. There has been so much imposition practised, heretofore, in the sale of the article of cooking stoves, than the subscriber is resolved to let all who wish, test the utility of the HATHAWAY STOVE in his own kitchen, under his own supervission. Hundreds of certificates from those who have given the stove a fair and honest trial, could be subjoined, but it is not deemed necessary; but merely the adoption of the maxim at the head of this bill.

ARTHUR B. LONG.
October 22, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY. ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate o Isaac Sides, who was decreed a Bankrupt on the 24th of October 1842, will make payment immediately to the undersigned assignee of said Bankrupt.

D. M'CORMICK,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of Isaac Sides —at the office of Ephriam Banks Esq.
Lewistown Nov. 21, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY. ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Leffert who was decreed a Bankrupt on the 18th Dec- 1842, will make payment immediately to the undersigned assignee of said bankrupt

DAVID M'CORMICK,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of William C. Cornwell—at the office of Ephriam Banks.
Lewistown Dec. 27, 1842.

Estate of Wm. Mathews dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of said dec'd, late of Granvill. tp., hereby give notice that persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment immediately to Joseph Mathews, residing in the Borough of Lewistown; and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them well authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH MATHEWS, Adm'r.
ELEANOR MATHEWS, Adm'x.
Lewistown, Dec. 28, 1842.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office

Build Up Lewistown. LUMBER. Jacksreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2 500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.
Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5000 ft to one mill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3 ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.
May 4,1842.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD,

It is admitted by all who have used them (and who has not?) that

Dr. Peter's Vegetable Antibilious Pills.

Are the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints: Yellow and bilious Fevers Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver complaint, Sick headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or Aperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither Nausea, Griping nor Debility. They are extensively used and commended by practicing Physicians, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of certificates of their value can be obtained.

Dr. J G Smith of Woodstock, Va. says—'They are a better pill than I can make.' He recommends them to all.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

We ask the attention of every man woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the most Valuable discovery ever made. a discovery that only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

Are the best medicine in the world. Quere. Why Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in double refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy, children will eat them with avidity, besides they are more convenient than any other medicine, they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The Medical Faculty warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest and most sure and effectual remedy for colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough. Asthma, tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, foot of Governeur street, cured of cough of eighteen months standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges. when the physicians could do nothing for him.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Proved in more than 40.000 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs offensive breath picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a knawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body slight chills or shiverings, headache drowsiness vertigo torpor, disturbed dreams sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming sometimes a troublesome cough feverishness thirst pallid hue fits bad taste in the mouth difficult breathing pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue nausea, squeamishness voracious appetite leanness, bloated throat, itching of the anus toward night a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Gelen Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three years suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board of one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE LOZENGES.

Give immediate relief in nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits despondency, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer complaint fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest cholic spasms cramps of the stomach or bowels hysterical affections and all nervous diseases drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night. cholera or cholera morbus' diarrhœa lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free giving.

John M Moore Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonathan was cured of a severe headache in six minutes by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

1 000.000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters. Rheumatism Lumbago Pain or weakness in the Back. loins side breast neck or limbs effectually cured by it. ☞ Only 12 1-2 cents each and warranted superior to all other Plasters in use. Be particular to get Shermans Poor Man's Plasters, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless imitations. The name is stamped on the back of each, get none without it or you will be deceived.

A fresh supply of the above Valuable medicines just received and for sale by I. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell, Greenwood.
Patton and Sigler, Allenville.
Leonard Kessler, Mill Creek.

☞ Purchasers will be particular and inquire for Dr Sherman's Lozenges, which are alone known and approved.

Cough Lozenges only 25 cents a box.
Worm Lozenges 25 do do.
Camphor or Head ache Lozenges, 25 cts per box.
Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece.
Lewistown, Aug. 1, 1842. 1y

Spring Brewery.

The subscriber respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has commenced the

Brewing Business,

at all its various branches at his new Brew House on the west bank of the Kishacoquillas, Lewistown, where he will keep constantly on hand Ale and Beer of the very best quality for sale.

Henry Springer.
Lewistown Nov. 2, 1842

Natural Principles.

It is written in the Book of Nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable production of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident in that clime.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are founded upon the principle, that the human body is subject to but

ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, which when confined to the circulation, give rise to those disordered motions of the blood called fevers; but when lodged in various parts of the body, are the cause not only of every ache or pain we suffer but of every malady incident to man.

It should be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are composed of roots and herbs, which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and consequently are so admirably adapted to our constitutions that, while they cannot possibly injure even the most delicate a perseverence in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility do we not drain it of the superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it from impurity.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, will be be found peculiarly adapted to carrying out this grand purifying, because they expel all corrupt humors in an easy and natural manner and while they every day give ease and pleasure, the constitution is restored to such a state of health and vigor, that disease will find no abiding place in the body.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!*

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeiters the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country selling to the unsuspecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certify that the within named ——— is a regular and duly appointed —— Agent for the sale of Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, in the town of ———, State of ———, and this certificate, which is signed by Wm Wright Vice President of the North American College of Health, must be countersigned by the acting Clerk or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This certificate of agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following

☞ PLEDGE. ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, ——— been appointed ——— Agent for the sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Or Indian Purgative,

in the town of ———, and State of ———, to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said Wm Wright, and no longer, any thing contained in the said certificate signed by the said Wm Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and agree to and with the said Wm Wright that I will not sell, or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorized Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him, as liquidated damages. Witness ——— hand and seal, the ——— day of ——— one thousand eight hundred and forty ——

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably signed the pledge not to sell any Indian vegetable Pill except those received from the above named Wm Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling gents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency are sure to be counterfeit.

Agents.

William P Elliott, Lewistown,	Mifflin co.
John Purcell, Newton Hamilton,	"
J. Criswell & Sons, M'Veytown,	"
Patton & Sigler, Allenville,	"
do do Whitehall,	"
Daniel Overholser, Belleville,	"
D C Miller, Browns Mills,	"
Landis & Watts, Perryville,	"
E E Locke & Co. Lockes' Mills.	"
Lewis & Roberts, Ebensburg,	Cambria co.
J Myers jun., Johnstown,	"
Brockenhoff & Irwin, Bellefonte,	Centre co.
James A Booker, Centre Hill	"
J & J Potter, Potters Mills,	"
Adam Fisher, Centreville,	"
J & W L Musser, Millheim,	"
O P & W C Duncan, Aaronsburg,	"
Samuel Dubbs, Rabersburg,	"
Samuel Lipton, Milesburg,	"
Henry Adams, Walkersville,	"

"Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the Medicine, wholesale and retail, No 288 Greenwich street New York; No 198 Tremont street Boston; and Principal Office, no 169 Race Street Philadelphia."

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Blacksmith business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them immediately, and all persons indebted are earnestly desired to make immediate settlement. The books of the firm being transferred to George Conser to whom payment must be made.

George Conser,
Robert Sims.

Dec. 12, 1842.

The business will be continued in the old stand in all its various branches, with whom the books of the late firm are left for collection by the subscriber,

GEORGE CONSER

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown altogether aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a year to keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes, It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping, with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. In short it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchasee the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.
Lewisown Dec. 1841.

CHAIRS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz

French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.
Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

NEW CASH STORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, that they have just received and opened a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Broad Cloths of every description, Sattinets, domestic and British Prints, Printed Lawns, Gambrones, Plain and printed Drillings, Cantoon cords Beaverteens, Chambrays, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery &c. &c.

Groceries of every description which they have purchased for *cash* at reduced prices, at their store room in the house occupied by Abraham Blymyer, immediately opposite the jail. They keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Hardware and Queensware,

ALSO,

Carpenter's Tools,

which they offer at extremely low prices for CASH.

They respectfully solicit the public to give them a call and examine for themselves, and they feel assured that the quality and prices of their goods will ensure them a liberal patronage from a discerning public.

☞ Country produce of every description taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

A. & G. Blymyer.
Lewistown, June 29, 1842.

John Smith, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the room in the basement story of Jacob Smith's new brick house, on Main street, 1st door North of Adam Greer's Hotel, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. The public are invited to give him a call.

Lewistown Aug. 25, 1842,

Dr. S. F. Green *RESIDENT DENTIST.*

Informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, that he has commenced the practice of his profession. He may be found at the office of Dr Applebaugh on Main street. Plugging done with Gold and Italian Cement. Teeth inserted on Pivot and Plate on the latest and most improved plan, all operations on the teeth warranted. He will also keep for sale, a beautiful article of Anti-septic Tooth powders, also an astringent Lotion for the cure of Scurvy upon the Gums.

Lewistown, Aug. 17, 1842.

J. HANADEN FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line in to complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers of produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

IMPORTANT PROOF,

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at he store of F. Mc Clure in Mifflincounnty.

Legislative Keystone.

TWO DOLLARS FOR THE SESSION.

The Keystone will as usual, be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature; and we shall spare neither pains nor expense in giving full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the two Houses, together with sketches of the debates on all public and important questions; we hope to receive a liberal support from the reading public. The coming session of our Legislature will be one of more than common interest, and persons desirous of obtaining early and correct information from the seat of Government, will find it to their advantage to take the Keystone. To lawyers, judges, Justices of the Peace and public officers generally, it will be invaluable, as all the laws of a public and general nature are published in it immediately after their passage. and fully three months before they will be promulgated in any other manner. We shall also have an able correspondent at Washington city, who will keep the readers of our paper apprised of all that is doing at the seat of the National Government.

Terms.

The terms of the Keystone are as follows.
For the whole year, $3 00
For the session only, (twice a week) 2 00

Any person sending us five subscribers for the session, accompanied by ten dollars, shall receive a copy gratis for his trouble. All payments may be transmitted by mail, and all Postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for newspaper subscriptions.

M'KINLEY & LESCURE.

DR. SWAYNES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

Private Sale. OF A VALUABLE FARM

The subsriber will sell at private sale a valuable tract of land, situate in Dublin township Sidlen Hill Creek, Bedford county, Pa. The Farm contains

151 Acres.

of land, about 100 aces of which is cleared, thirty acres of meadow and bottom land. The improvements are a good House, Barn and the necessary out houses, with a good saw mill and Apple Orchard theron,

Also

adjoining the above tract, about 400 acres of good land, which he will sell, all or part, to suit purchasers.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, living on the farm, and examine for themselves. The terms will be made a reasonable. MICHAEL BARNDOLLER
Bedford County, Nov. 15th. 1842.

HOPE FURNACE TO THE PUBLIC.

STACY ROGERS having rented HOPE FURNACE, well known for the excellence of her stoves and other castings now offers at the Furnace or delivered at Lewistown, an assortment of Coal stoves, and nine plate Stoves for wood of 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inch s in length. Also

Houghton's Patent Franklin Cooking Stove.

Superior to any other now in use for cooking roasting or baking, 4 boilers on a level, an open fire and hearth in front for roasting and broiling, and also a large HOT AIR OVEN for baking and stewing &c. the heat passing entirely round it. Wood, Bituminous, or Anthracite coal used for fuel, and as the fire is divided between the boilers by a plate and burns in an open revolving grate turned by a crank which can be let down in front or raised up under the boilers, the Stove takes not more than one half the fuel used in the Hathaway Stove. By experiment made this Stove will cook, bake and boil all things necessary for a meal within 20 minutes after the fire it first put in, and will weigh from 270 to 320 lbs and can be sold at from $25 to 35 dollars with all the furniture and pipe. And as "the proof of the pudding is in eating it" the Public are asked to give it a trial.

S. Rogers has also an assortment of Hollow ware, Kettles, Pots, Skillets with and without lids, bake ovens, Plough points and Shears, Apple nuts and a general assortment of Mill Castings. ALSO GROCERIES, HARDWARE and Queens Ware and DRY GOODS, &c.

He will take in exchange all kinds of country produce at Hope Furnace, Lewistown or any other place in the district.

July 10th, 1842. 6mo.

LEWISTOWN. BLIND MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he intends to carry on the VENETIAN WINDOW BLIND MANUFACTORY, at his residence on Valley Street a few doors west of Jacob Muthersbaughs Tavern, and the subscriber has relinquished the Cabinet Making business, he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Venitian Blinds of all sizes and colours—he will also dress up old blinds at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase these articles will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep constantly on hand a large assortment. Orders from any part of the country or town will be punctually attended to, and neatly put up.

Anthony Felix.
Lewistown, August, 1, 1842.

NOTICE.

To the farmers of Mifflin, and the adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated Sweep Power and Threshing machines at the Foundry of John R Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability and in a workmanlike manner—that this machine has been made, and the general satisfaction that has been given me of the farmers who have purchased my machines, that I still hope to share a part of the patronage of the public, and have now on hand a quantity of new machines of the best material and made workmanlike and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machine and will favour me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Noble Norton.

Refer to JOHN R WEEKS,
ARTHUR B LONG.
Lewistown, Aug. 3, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second Monday of April under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

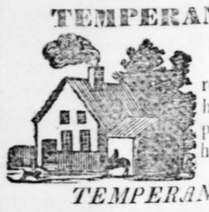
TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic per quarter of 12 weeks,	$2 50
Do with Grammar and Geography,	3 00
History and Composition,	1 00
Natural Philosophy,	2 00
Botany,	2 00
Chemistry, Geometry,	
Extra for the following Branches	
Music, and Drawing, each	$10 00
Embroidery,	2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March. 8th 1842.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county *Pa*, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new brick *Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co., as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by careful hosslers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. B. A number of *BOARDERS* can be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.